THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, May 7, 1870.

Communications, unless accompanied with the name of the writer, will receive no attention from the Editor.

Party Organization.

We have heard it boasted by more than one Republican that their party is thoroughly organized in every locality throughout the State, and that they intend to carry four out of five Congressional Districts next fall. We believe it is true that the Radical party is organized, and with the addition of their black allies, will, if the white men of the State continue to lie supinely on their previous large majorities, accomplish their prediction. We see no attempt in any part of the State made to collect and concentrate the opposition. There is no more fitting time than the present, and the difficulty of combination usually attending a State election is happily absent. There are no State or County officers to be elected, no local and personal interests to divide the white men, and it is not too soon to form in every School District of our County a Democratic White Man's Club, composed of all who are opposed to the amalgamation schemes of the present Radical party.

Every effort will be made by this Administration to Republicanize the State of Maryland through their black voters, who have been enfranchised for this purpose, and for party purposes only. Paid emissaries of the Radical party are scattered all through the State to drill and prepare this new voting element. Carpet-baggers, broken down speculators and politicians, are allying themselves to this mongrel party for the purpose of being lifted into the offices of the State and counties. Our people better refresh their memory with some of the delights of Radical rule when they controlled the State during the war and afterwards. Let the State go into Radical hands again, and we shall soon know something of Congressional reconstruction.

This want of action seems to be trifling with a possible calamity, the evils of which trebly outweigh anything which has yet befallen our State. Will the press not sound the call for the marshaling of our forces?

Maryland Voters.

The New York *Tribune* anticipates an easy victory for its party in Maryland, now that the negroes of the State are to be permitted to vote. The *Tribune* estimates the white Republican voters at 35,000; black voters, 45,000; aggregate Radical vote, 80,000. As against this, the *Tribune* says that the Democratic vote can not exceed 70,000, leaving the Republicans the thumping majority of 10,000.

The *Tribune* is wide enough from the mark. The heaviest Radical vote ever given in this State was at the election of Gen. Grant, when it reached 30,438.—The Democratic and Conservative vote cast for Mr. Seymour at the same election was 62,357, being 31,919 majority over Grant, though Seymour was far from being popular with the Democratic Conservative voters of the State. As to the number of blacks in Maryland, the census of 1860 showed 171,000, which allowing the voting population as one-fifth, would give 34,000 as the number of black voters, or 11.000 less than the *Tribune's* estimate. The *Tribune*, to get at its result in regard to the black vote, estimates the black population now at nearly 50,000 in excess of what it was in 1860, while there is no evidence that it has increased to any appreciable extent. At the same time, it represents the white population as stationary, whereas, in Baltimore alone there has been an increase since 1860 of nearly 70 per cent. There is no earthly doubt that, in a fair election, the Democrats and Conservatives can defeat the combined forces of white and black Radicals. But, to do this, they must be united and active, and keep a bright look-out for the droves of black voters who will be brought to Maryland from abroad.—*Statesman.*

ELECTION AT ELKTON.—On Monday last an election was held at Elkton, for town commissioners. It resulted in the choice of the whole Democratic Conservative ticket, by an average majority of fifty, over the Radicals and negroes combined.

A Grand [illegible] Caucus.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—A document looking to the future political purposes of the republican party has been drawn up by a prominent Western Senator, and has been signed by every republican in the Senate. To-day it was circulated among the republican members of the House and signed so far as it was presented. The object is to convene a grand caucus of all the republicans in Congress—there being over two hundred members—for the purpose of devising ways and means and setting forth the issues which the party will present to the country in the coming fall elections for members of the House of the forty-second Congress. It is intended to constitute a grand campaign committee to furnish documents, etc., and especially to look after the condition of the radical party in the Southern States, where the contest is represented as likely to be close, with fair prospect of conservative results. This caucus will be held probably next week, and it will be more important than an ordinary caucus from the fact that it will make a declaration of principles.

CORN PLANTING has been delayed in this county, by the recent wet weather.

[COMMUNICATED.]

At a meeting of the Board of School Commissioners, held on Tuesday, May 3d, it was resolved that the Teachers be authorized to sell the books now in use at a reduction of one-third, and account to the Board for the same, and if any remain unsold at the close of the Summer Term, the Teachers will return such to the Commissioners of their respective districts. The Commissioners of the County will decide next Tuesday what amount to levy for School purposes.

The following gentlemen were appointed School District Commissioners for their respective School Districts, viz:

In the First Election District—District No. 1.—David A. Price, Thos. J.F. Smith, Ed. J. Turner.

No. 2.—W. H. West, Saml. W. Cole, Thomas J. Britton, Dr. Crane, J. Chase, Jos. G. Edwards.

No 3.—Jonathan Hodgson, Saml. Cacy, R. B. M. Massey.

No. 4.—James Kennaday, Dr. F. A. Clift, Robert S. Griffith.

No. 5.—Wm. A. Brice, Thos. A. Jacobs, Alex. Wilson.

No. 6.—Dr. T. N. Tayman, W. Rodgers, P. Medders, Henry Parr, Henry H. Rasin, C. J. Scott.

No. 7.—Ed. B. Woodall, William T. Spry, E. E. Miller.

No. 8.—Richard F. Moffett, John W. Jarman, Thomas R. Price.

Second Election District—Dist. No. 1.—Dr. Edw. W. Noland, Dr. Pennington, N. W. Comegys.

No. 2.—Robt. J. Lusby, John R. Gill, J. F. Wilson.

No. 3.—Robert H. Comly, William O. Shallcross, S. J. Hill.

No. 4.—Robt. E. Wallis, Wm. Jones, Daniel U. Dewees.

No. 5.—G. W. Howard, Dr. J. Haman, W. T, Hepbron.

No. 6.—A. W. Melvin, L. L. Rollison, Wm. B. Wilmer.

No 7.—Louis S, Hepbron, W. Ayars, Joshua Clark.

No. 8.—J. A. Roseberry, Wm. Hepbron, Levinus C. Graves.

Third Election District—Dist. No. 1.—H. T. Jump, Thos. S. Wilson, James S. Harris.

No. 2.—J. Lewin Crew, Daniel E. Jewell, Frank R. Rouse.

No. 3.—John Gale, Lewin Usilton, George S. Diehl.

No. 4.—W. W. Stephens, John W. Corey, Dr. S. Beck.

No. 5.—James S. Gemmill, E. P. Janvier, W. W. Lynch.

Fourth Election District.—Dist. No. 1.—Barney DeCorse, Robert Hadaway, Bartus Trew.

No. 2.—Robert S. Emory, John W. Loud, Thomas Baker.

No. 3.—William B. Usilton, Jesse K. Hines, John T. Dodd.

No. 4.—Lewin S. Fowler, Jas. Brice, William W. Parks.

No. 5,—S. Frank Smith, S. S. Usilton, James H. Thompson.

No. 6.—Robt. Nicholson, Josias Ringgold, Jr., John Brice.

No. 7.—Stephen Lecates, Thomas C. Parsons, William H. Stewart.

No. 8.—Thomas P. Dixon, David Biddle, Thomas Hynson.

Fifth Election District—Dist. No. 1.—R B. Willson, David Jones, Thomas Willson, M. D.

No. 2 —S. A. J. Wickes, John Rollison, Lemuel W. Ashley.

Nos. 3 and 9.—Abel J. Rees, Edwin Smith, George Leary, Jr.

No. 4.—Henry Bramble, J. W. Crew, John M. Hudson.

No. 5.—A. T. Thomas, Luther Kendall, Thomas J. Vickers.

No. 6.—Thomas Hague, T. Hulme, William Morris.

No. 7.—Thomas W. Ringgold, Vachel Burgess, George H. Willson.

No. 8.—R. W. Jones, James H. Gale. John K. Bruff.

No. 10.—Thomas R. Strong, Jos. R. Apsley, John Scott.

High School.—I. C. Taylor, Rev. R. Wilson, Robert Nicholson, John W. Corey and Howard Meeks.

The County Commissioner and School District Commissioners of the 3rd School District, in the 2d Election District, were appointed as a building committee for that School District; and the same Commissioner, with the School District Commissioners, a building committee for the 7th School District in the 2d Election District.

The Board adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

In the notice of last week an error occurred in stating, from the School Bill as passed the House of Delegates, that the County School Commissioners were to be elected by the people

Having now a certified copy of the law as it finally passed, I am able to correct the mistake. The Commissioners will hereafter be appointed by the Judges of the Circuit Courts.

HOWARD MEEKS, Sec'y.

LIBERTY TO COLORED VOTERS.—At the fifteenth amendment proclamation celebration in Philadelphia, last week, several white radicals spoke, and each had a word to say about the enormity of any colored man's offending who would dare to vote the democratic ticket. Finally Frederick Douglass was called for, and his deliverance was that of a thoughtful man to men in whom he would instill the disposition to think. Mr. Douglass told his colored friends that they were new voters, and that their vote was to exercise a choice.—If they preferred to vote the democratic ticket, it was their [illegible] right to do it, and no man dare say them nay.

RECONSTRUCTION OF FORT SUMTER.—Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, is to be reconstructed, and the work has already been commenced. The crumbling walls are to be restored, embrasure, angle and slope to be remoulded, and an armament placed therein. In restoring the work it is contemplated to make it a "heavy temporary battery," mounting thirteen heavy calibre guns—eleven 15-inch smooth bore and two 12-inch rifles. It is to retain nearly its old shape. The outside wall is to be rebuilt at above low-water mark. Above the wall a heavy earthen parapet will be constructed. All the bomb-proofs and casements yet visible will be filled in. A new dock and sally-port are to be constructed on the west side, and the present dock and stairs will be removed.

Happy Effects of Negro Voting in the North.

The Democratic papers are quite generally embracing the idea that the negro voting business is going to materially aid the Democratic party, by driving a great many of the better sort of white people out of the Mongrel party. The Philadelphia *Age* says:

"The truth is, this negro suffrage matter is likely to prove more than the Radicals bargained for. Thousands or men who have acted with that organization on the negro question up to this point, now call a halt."

The Dover *Delawarean* says:

"These numerous changes from the ranks of the Republican party to those of the Democracy of this State, fully attest the unpopularity of the negro policy of the Radicals, which has culminated in the proclamation of the Fifteenth Amendment by the 'man of destiny' in the White House. Sussex county will be almost unanimously Democratic this fall, so far as voters of the white race are concerned, and Kent will not be far behind. In New Castle the white vote on the Republican side will be confined altogether to those dyed in the wool, and such votes as can be influenced by employing capitalists."

The Bergen County (New Jersey) *Democrat* says that the negro vote will materially help the Democratic party in that county, by driving out of the Mongrel ranks many of the best sort of white men. The *Democrat* gives the following extracts from letters received by leading Democrats in two of the townships:

A letter from a correspondent at Hillsdale says: "We have whipped them, niggers and all, by the largest majority ever given in the township of Washington in a contested election. 'The black vomit' has proved fatal here. Our full ticket is elected—majority 103."

A correspondent at Harrington, in announcing the success of the Democratic ticket, says: "The Fifteenth Amendment had aroused the Democrats, and we have carried our nomiations by 40 majority."

The *Unionist*, a black Mongrel sheet published in Sommersette, New Jersey, owns up that the black voting has hurt them badly in that county. It says:

"In bridgewater a feeble effort was made by the Republicans to reverse the usual order, but too many of the party failed to appreciate the importance of a change, and so refrained from voting.—The newly enfranchised voters turned out to the number of seventy-eight, and quietly deposited their ballots without molestation, but the disgust of the white men's party was greatly intensified at the proceedings, and they accordingly redoubled their efforts to counteract the effect. A few Republicans, only such in name, upon witnessing the acts of the colored men, manifested their devotion to the party by voting the Democratic ticket."

The New Brunswick *Times*, alluding to the fact that Middlesex county has gone Democratic, with all the negroes voting for the Mongrels, says:

"We venture to predict that next fall will show a gain to the democratic party arising from this forced and unnatural combination of political elements. There was a rebellion against the amalgamation process of a black-and-tan Congsess which points to a further retribution as surely as the lengthening days point to Summer."

The Morris County *Banner*, hitherto an Abolition-Democratic sheet, in recording the greatest Democratic victory ever achieved in Morristown, says:

"There are yet gentlemen in the Republican party who have the decency and self-respect to despise and rebuke the beastly affiliation—and they did rebuke it; besides, the scandalous and unconstitutional act of making the negro the equal of the white man at the ballot-box, the jury-box and in the public offices, so exasperated the Democracy that they turned out with a more united force and a stronger determination to fight the negro down to his level than they ever evinced before—and they did it so gloriously and effectually, that the negro and his poor white groveling spaniel are down so low in the dust of defeat that when they raise their heads it will be difficult to tell the real negro from the spurious. A note-worthy incident was the gathering of the negroes in the African Church on the morning of the election, under the superintendence of Mr. J. Whitehead, who made himself so conspicuous last week in a barouche with negroes, at the head of the negro procession in Newark. The whole congregation there were presented with tickets and marched to the polls with Mr. Whitehead as high-cockalorum representative of his colored brethern, at the head of the dark and threatening column. The spectacle was so repulsive to decent Republicans that they immediately took a decided stand against their degraded party, and strongly opposed the heavy negro vote by going directly against it. Take the whole subject of negro equality in a nutshell, and a meaner, dirtier, more unwarrantable and disgraceful imposition was never before foisted on the American people. It cannot prevail long, because it is the mere offspring of political power and tyranny."

The Seymour *Times*, a Mongrel paper of Indiana, sounds the following bitter note of alarm to its demented party:

"This crowding the negroes into office while there are white men quite as deserving and as well qualified, won't win in the long run. It will break the Republican party down. It will reduce the negro to a [illegible] occupied in a [illegible] possible. It [illegible] determination [illegible] who cannot read the laws of the country and elevate the negro to the United States Senate, and to the platform of conventions; but they can't find endorsement at the polls for such disgusting conduct, and they will find it out when too late. We predict that this foolish policy of elevating negroes to office, and of catering to them for their votes, will result in the formation of what will be termed 'The White Man's Party,' which will be strong enough to carry the next Presidential election, if wisdom in the selection of candidates is observed."—*Westchester Jeffersonian.*

The King of Belgium, although quite a young man, has perfectly grey hair, and so so has the young Queen.

The Colored Vote in Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Elsewhere.

The republican papers state as there are about 4,000 colored voters in Delaware, and as the democrats heretofore have had majorities of from 1,200 to 2,500 only, a vigorous campaign is to be set on foot in that State by the republicans. The same is true of Maryland, where they estimate the colored vote at 30,000 to 35,000.—Maryland, it will be remembered, gave Seymour 32,000 majority, and the republicans now think they can overcome it with the new voters. The Washington Star says:

"It is understood that Sella Martin, John M. Langston, professor of Howard University, Chas H. Peters, Collins Crusor, and other colored speakers of this District, will canvass the State of Delaware, and address themselves more especially to voters of their own race. Also, that Postmaster General Creswell, and Mr. Richard Harrington of the Washington bar, will take part in the canvass in that State. One result of the overthrow of the democracy in Delaware will probably be the displacement of Mr. Saulsbury in the United States Senate by Judge Fisher. And should Judge Fisher go to the Senate, Mr. Harrington may. perhaps succeed him as District attorney.

"It is probable that Messrs. Martin and Langston, and some of the others named, will also canvass the State of Maryland. Should Maryland go republican, Mr. Creswell's chances of political preferment will loom up prominently.

"In Kentucky the colored vote of 50,000, though not enough to overbalance the heavy democratic majority of 76,000 given for Seymour, is still formidable enough to enable the republicans to count upon carrying several of the congressional districts.

"In some half dozen other States where the vote is close, the colored vote, though small, is a decisive element. In Connecticut the negro vote is about 1,500, enough to carry it either republican or democratic, as the colored voters may choose; and as both parties in that State refused them suffrage they are in a position to act impartially.

[Why should they not act the same way in Maryland under precisely similar circumstances.]

"Indiana is another close State, and there the two or three thousand colored voters will very likely turn the scale, as will the ten thousand in Pennsylvania, the five thousand in New Jersey, the seven thousand in Ohio, the twenty thousand in Missouri and the twelve thousand in New York."

Massachusetts Restricting Suffrage.

The Constitution of the State of Massachusetts has a provision to the effect that "no person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office under the Constitution of this Commonwealth, who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his name."—On the 19th instant, a proposition to bestow the privilege of suffrage upon women being under discussion in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, an amendment to that proposition was offered, to the effect that the right of each sex to vote shall not be restricted because of any requirement in the State Constitution concerning the payment of taxes or ability to read and write the English language. On this a debate occurred, in the course of which it was evinced that, as the Constitution of Massachusetts excludes from suffrage all who do not pay their taxes or who can not read and write the English language, there were 55,050 persons, now otherwise qualified for suffrage, debarred from the ballot in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The total number of voters now in Massachusets being 262,120, it appears from the statement that a number of people in Massachusetts exceeding twenty-one per cent. of the present voting population are excluded from the polls.—Such being the statement, the amendment to do away with existing restrictions was voted down by a vote of 98 to 59; and then, the original question of woman suffrage coming up, that, too, was voted down by 133 to 68.

It thus very decidedly appears that the Massachusetts House is in favor of restricting suffrage, first, to men only; and, secondly, to such men alone as pay taxes and can read and write English. In respect to literary qualification for suffrage Massachusetts is more stringent than any other State in the Union. Connecticut only requires ability to read; Missouri has an anticipatory provision that after 1876 ability to read and write shall be condition-precedent to voting; and in the other States there is no literary qualification at all. The New York *World*, from which we obtain these facts, further remarks as a very curious circumstance, that no ordinary negro field-hand from the South, were he to remove to Massachusetts, could vote—first, because from his poverty he could not pay taxes; and, second, because he could not read or write.—*Statesman.*

IMPORTANT TO HOUSE CLEANERS.—As the season of house cleaning is at hand, the following directions for cleaning paint may be found serviceable:

"Provide a plate with some of the best whiting to be had, and have ready some clean warm water and a piece of flannel, which dip into the water and squeeze nearly dry. then take as much whiting as will adhere nearly dry; then take as much whiting as will adhere to it, apply it to the painted surface, when a little rubbing will instantly remove any dirt or grease. After which wash well with clean water, rubbing it dry with soft flannels. Paint thus cleansed looks as well as when first [illegible] out, without any injury to the most delicate [illegible] colors, and does not require more than half [illegible] labor."

RIOT AT ELKTON, MD.—A serious riot is reported to have occurred at Elkton, Ed., Friday night, between some members of a circus company and citizens of the town. After the conclusion of the performances members of the troupe, it is alleged, went to the hotel of Enoch Ferguson and called for liquor, and seizing a decanter carried it into the street and began drinking. Ferguson procured the services of constable Lewis and endeavored to arrest the delinquents, but being resisted, the officer started for help. During his absence a riot became general, and a rush was made by the troupe for the hotel. Mr. Ferguson, being overpowered, took refuge in an upper story. His son Hugh was attacked and a badly beaten. About this time a fight began in the street between some of the troupe and some negroes, when one of the latter drew a razor and inflicted a wound across the stomach of a man named William Randolph, it is said, is fatal.—*Balto. Sun.*

STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.—Gov. Bowie has appointed the following gentlemen as State school commissioners:—Geo. H. Carman, of Baltimore county; John W. Page, of Frederick; W. J. Aydellotte, of Worcester, and Dr. Thos. Carrico, of Charles. These gentlemen, with the principal of the State Normal School, constitute the board of State school commissioners, and have the supervision of the public school interests of the State.

I. O. G. T.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION
AND
BASKET PICNIC.

THE Independent Order of Good Templars of Kent county will hold a Public Meeting and Basket Picnic, at the M. E. Camp Ground in Baker's Woods, near Chestown, on

Thursday, May 26, 1870.

It is expected that there will be a general turnout of all the Lodges in the County; and all members of the Order in adjoining counties, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS

and Temperance Advocates have been invited and are expected to be present and address the meeting.

A NUMBER OF GLEE CLUBS

will be in attendance and enliven the occasion with Vocal Music.

REFRESHMENTS AND EATABLES

may be had on the ground at reasonable prices by those who may not bring dinner with them, arrangements having been made with a competent caterer for that purpose.

N. B.—The Committee of Arrangements are requested to meet on the ground, on Saturday, May 21st, at 2 o'clock.

May 7, 1870—tm.

LAND IN VIRGINIA
AT
TRUSTEE'S SALE.

THE undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on

Wednesday, the 15th day of June, 1870,

the land in the lower part of Middlesex county, Virginia, which belonged to the late Samuel Hurley, formerly of Kent county, Md.

This Tract
Contains 200 Acres,
with good improvements, and
Fine Apple and Peach Orchard.

It is situated on the Rappahannock River, with a contemplated Railroad running in front of the land.

Persons wishing to examine the premises can take the Rappahannock line of steamers, which leave Spear's wharf, Baltimore, every Tuesday and Friday at 4 o'clock, P. M., and land at North End, a short distance from the place.

Persons desiring further information may inquire of J. L. Crew or J. W. Crew, of Kent county, or address D. Hurley, at his post-office, Sandy Bottom, Va.

TERMS made known at sale.

R. L. MONTAGUE,
May 7, 1870—tds. *Trustee.*

Standard Keeper's Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed Standard Keeper for Kent County, hereby gives notice to

Merchants, Shopkeepers,
and all others interested,

that he will, by order of the County Commissioners, attend at the following places, on the days named, for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting all BEAMS and SCALES, WEIGHTS and MEASURES, used or intended to be used in this County, viz:

MONDAY, May 9th—Chesterville, Crumpton, Millington, and Massey's Cross Roads.

TUESDAY, 10th—Head of Sassafras, Galena, Locust Grove, Harmony, and Kennedyville.

WEDNESDAY, 11th—Still Pond, Smithville, Worton Heights, and Bel Air.

THURSDAY, 12th—Rees' Corner, Edesville, Rock Hall, Trappe, and Quaker Neck.

MONDAY, 16th—Chestertown.

The small Stores and Shops at unnamed places in various parts of the County, will be attended to at convenience in passing from one more prominent point to another.

DANIEL McKEE,
May 7, 1870. *Standard Keeper.*

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

ESTATE of S. W. Spencer, deceased.

On application, ordered, that George B. Westcott, Executor of Samuel W. Spencer, deceased, give notice by advertisement that a dividend on the Personal Estate of said deceased will be made in this Court on TUESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1870.

Test: EDWIN CROUCH,
Register of Wills.

N.B.—All creditors of Samuel W. Spencer are hereby notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before TUESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1870, or they will otherwise be excluded from the dividend in the Personal Estate.

GEORGE B. WESTCOTT,
May 7, 1870—4t. Executor.

Balmoral Boots & Shoes,
Ladies and Misses
Lasting Gaiters,
CHILDRENS' AND INFANTS' PLAIN AND FANCY SHOES, ALL OF THE LATEST STYLES!

T. W. ELIASON & SON

Have just opened a very large assortment of the above Goods, to which they invite your attention. [April 16, 1870.

MARRIED.

HENDRIXSON—FOARD.—On the 28th of April, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. M. E. Miskimon, VICTOR HENDRIXSON to Miss SALLIE FOARD—all of Kent county.

DIED.

GALE.—In Baltimore, on the 30th of April, after a brief illness, THOMAS GALE, in the 79th year of his age.

New and Fashionable Millinery, &c.

At the corner of Queen and High streets, you will find New *MILLINERY AND*
Fancy Goods.
DRESS MAKING & DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Bonnets, Hats, Sundowns,

RIBBONS and FLOWERS, to suit the season; kept by

MARTHA BISCOE,
May 7—tf M. A. MOFFETT.

GENTLEMEN'S
City-made Sewed Calf Skin
BOOTS,

A SUPERIOR article. GETS. SEWED AND PEGGED BALMORALS and SUPERIOR PLOW SHOES.

Ladies Buttoned Gaiters
AND
Misses and Children's Shoes,

in variety of sizes. All fresh goods, and offered at fair prices.

May 7. THOMAS S. WICKES.

White Goods.

The attention of Ladies is called to our present full Stock of White Goods, bought under the new Gold rates—some of the styles very rich—and also to

Black and Mode Colored Alpacas,

now offered at reasonable figures.

BLEACHED MUSLINS

of the best makes, and a large line of Handkerchiefs and Ladies and Misses Hosiery.

May 7. THOMAS S. WICKES.

OUR STOCK OF PLOW CASTINGS

Is being kept constantly full, and our stock of FARM HARDWARE generally will be found adequate to the calls of the season.

Also, *GARDEN SEEDS*, fresh from Landreth's. SEED PEAS, BEANS, &c., &c.

THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, May 7, 1870.

Obstructions on Rail Roads.

PARTICULAR attention is called to the following sections of the Public General Laws of Maryland, under the title of "Crimes and Punishments," Art. 30, Sec. 159 and 160.

OBSTRUCTING RAIL ROADS.

159. If any person shall place anything, or cause anything to be placed, on any rail road in this State, calculated to obstruct, overthrow or direct from the track of such rail road any car, vehicle or carriage, travelling or passing on such rail road, or shall break or injure in any manner any rail road in this State, with the view or intent to obstruct or overthrow any car, vehicle or carriage, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to the penitentiary for not less than two years nor more than ten years.

160. If the death of any person shall be occasioned by the overthrow or obstruction of any rail road car, vehicle or carriage, produced by the placing of any thing or obstruction on any rail road, or by breaking or injuring any rail road, or any bridge attached thereto, in violation of the preceeding section, then the person so placing the thing or obstructing, or breaking or injuring, shall be deemed guilty of murder.

The above law will be rigidly enforced so far as it relates to Rail Roads under the control of the Kent Co. R. R. Co.

J. B. WINGATE,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
May 7, 1870—1m.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
Baltimore.

THE undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to his friends of Kent and the adjoining counties, and the public generally, that he has *leased* the large and commodious

New Hotel,
situated on the
Corner of Calvert and Franklin Streets,
opposite Northern Central Depot.

Having been engaged for the last twenty years in conducting popular Hotels, I feel assured of being able to meet all just expectations of the traveling community in managing the LA PIERRE HOUSE in a style equal to any Hotel in the City.

Very respectfully,
JOHN C. VOSHELL.
May 7, 1870—3m.

SPRING MILLINERY!
NEW YORK STYLES AND FASHIONS!

MRS. C. R. FIDDIS, *High Street, Chestertown*, has just returned form New York with

PATTERN BONNETS,
HATS OF THE LATEST STYLES,

a full and handsome assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Laces; latest style of Vails and every thing which can be desired in Millinery Goods.

Also, a good supply of Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

My customers and the public are invited to call and examine my stock.

☞ Wanted a Young Lady to learn the Millinery Business.

Chestertown, April 30, 1870.

School Notice.

AN EXAMINATION of persons desirous of teaching in the Public Schools of Kent County, will take place in the School Room at Chestertown, on SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1870, beginning at 10 o'clock, A. M.

HOWARD MEEKS,
April 30—1t. Sec. and Examiner.

The Trustees

OF the Primary Schools in Chestertown hereby give notice that after the 7th day of May, 1870, a *vacancy* will exist in the place of Teacher of the Male Department. Applications will be received till May 7th. Credentials may be left with the Secretary of the Board. J. A. PEARCE,
April 30, 1870—2t. Secretary.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—$1.67.
Red—$1.26@1.60.
CORN.—White—1.10@1.14. Yellow, 1,03
OATS—63@65 cents.

STORE ROOM FOR RENT.

The Store Room on Cross street, Chestertown, under Good Templars' Hall. Apply to

April 30, 1870—3t. E. F. PERKINS.

ROAD NOTICE.

THIRTY DAYS after date of this notice, the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners to widen the Public Road on the Eastern side, commencing at or near Muddy Creek, to or near the Causeway over the lands of Mrs. H. L. Spencer.

J. P. DECORSE,
April 30, 1870—5t. and others.

Livery! Livery!! Livery!!!

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

FOR HIRE.—I am prepared to furnish all who want to hire Horses and Carriages, with good, safe and quick animals, and with substantial, easy carriages, on *liberal terms*.

Parties sent to any part of the county.

A good, safe turnout, can always be obtained by applying to

SAMUEL S. RAWLEIGH,
April 30, 1870—3m. Queen street.

FOR SALE,

TWO BUILDING LOTS, in Chestertown, eligibly situated. Apply to

March 26. E. F. PERKINS.

NOTICE.

COMMISSIONS have been received for the officers in Kent county, named below.

By the laws of the State appointees are required to qualify within thirty days from receipt of Commission, which will expire on May 28th.

1st District—Justices of the Peace: John T. Hurtt, Thomas I. Britton.
Coroner—William K. Sutton.
2d District—Justices of the Peace: D. W. Dewees, William Medders.
Coroners—J. A. Morris.
3d District—Justices of the Peace: James Cohee, Robert L. Usilton.
Coroner—Dulaney Rais in.
4th District—Justices of the Peace: Jas. Graves, T. Waters Russell.
Coroner—S. S. Usilton.
5th District—Justices of the Peace: Wm. T. Adkinson, Garrett M. Hartt.
Coroner—J. M. Ayres.

REGISTERS:

First District—Samuel P. Benney.
2nd " —L. A. Pennington.
3rd " —George T. Moore.
4th " —John L. Stam.
5th " —James H. Edes.

JESSE K. HINES,
Clerk Circuit Court Kent County.
April 30, 1870—5t.

PURNELL

HAS RECEIVED
A New Stock
OF
Spring and Summer Goods,

embraced in which is a beautiful assortment of

CLOTHS
AND
CASSIMERES.

—:o:—

MR. WM. GREENBURG,
The New York Tailor,

Occupies rooms over his Store, and *guarantees a fit.*

Call and see him at

GALENA.

April 30, 1870—tf.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration, on the estate of

LOUISA A. BUSICK,
late of Delaware City, Del., deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of October, 1870, otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of April, 1870.

WILLIAM S. BUSICK,
April 23, 1870—4t. Executor.

SMITHVILLE STORE.

THE subscriber has opened at Smithville, in his New Store House, a good stock of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Boots, Shoes,
AND
NOTIONS;

and is ready and prepared to accommodate his friends and the public as heretofore.

WILLIAM V. LUCAS.
Smithville, April 23, 1870—3m.

THE CELEBRATED
HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent, for Kent Co., for the celebrated *HOWE SEWING MACHINE*, is prepared to furnish all those in want of a good machine. Will deliver them in any part of the county, and give instruction in its management. Will also furnish any other first-class Sewing Machine desired.

All orders or inquiries addressed to the subscriber, at HANESVILLE, or at WM. A. VICKERS' store, Chestertown, will receive prompt attention.

JAMES W. SKIRVEN, JR.
April 23, 1870—tf.

CHESTNUT RAILS.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE LOT OF Chestnut Rails, for sale low.

WM. VANNORT.
Chestertown, April 9, 1870—tf.

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